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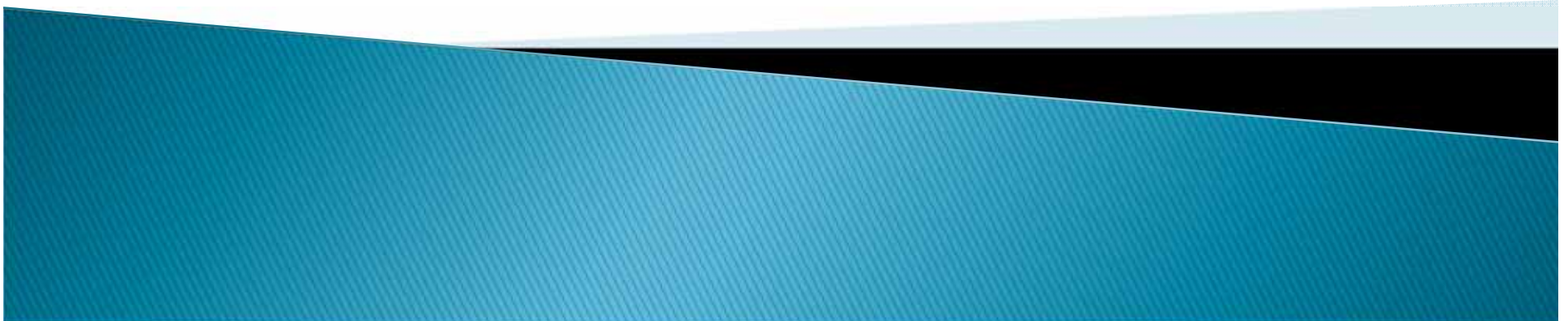
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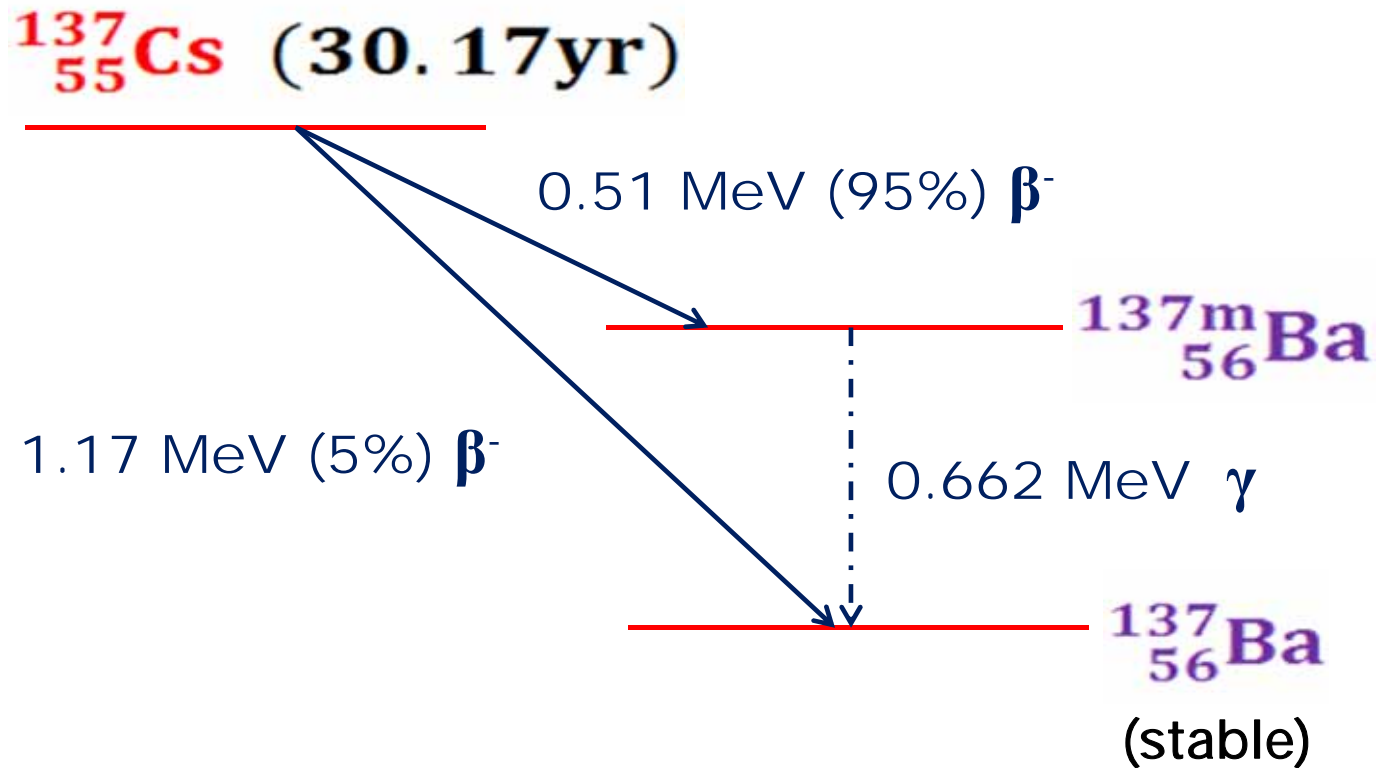
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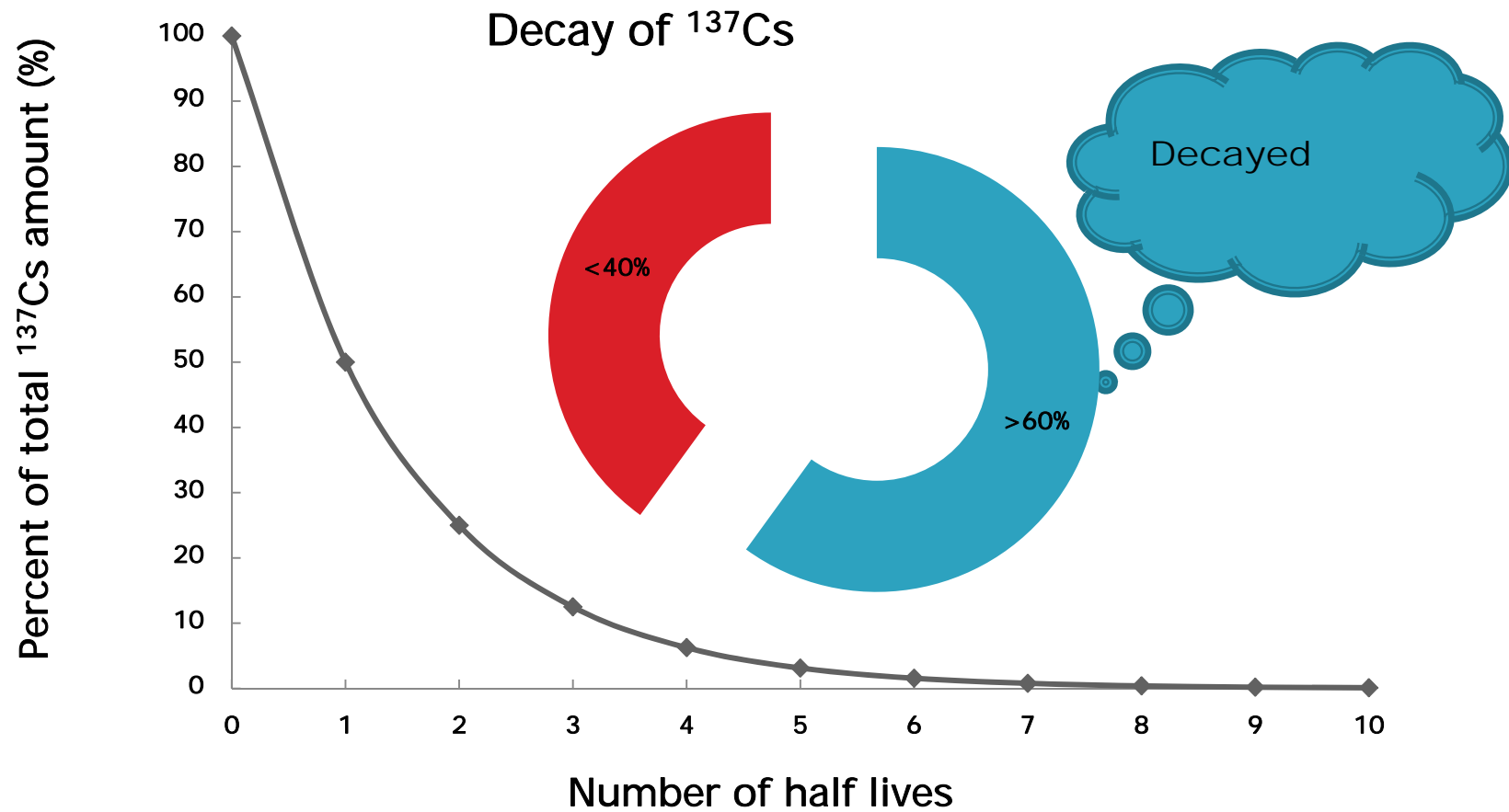
Could plutonium be a substitute of ^{137}Cs for tracing soil erosion?

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06-09-2013



◆ The most widely used soil erosion tracer--- ^{137}Cs



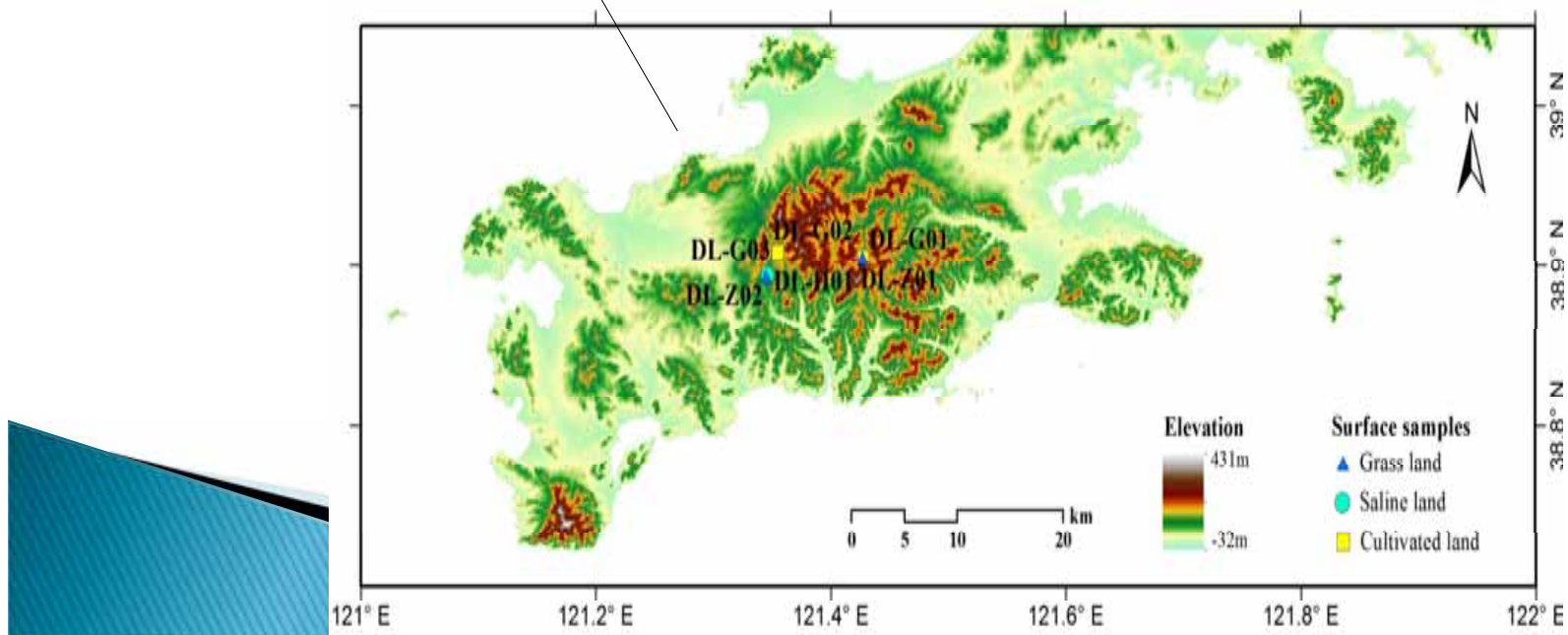
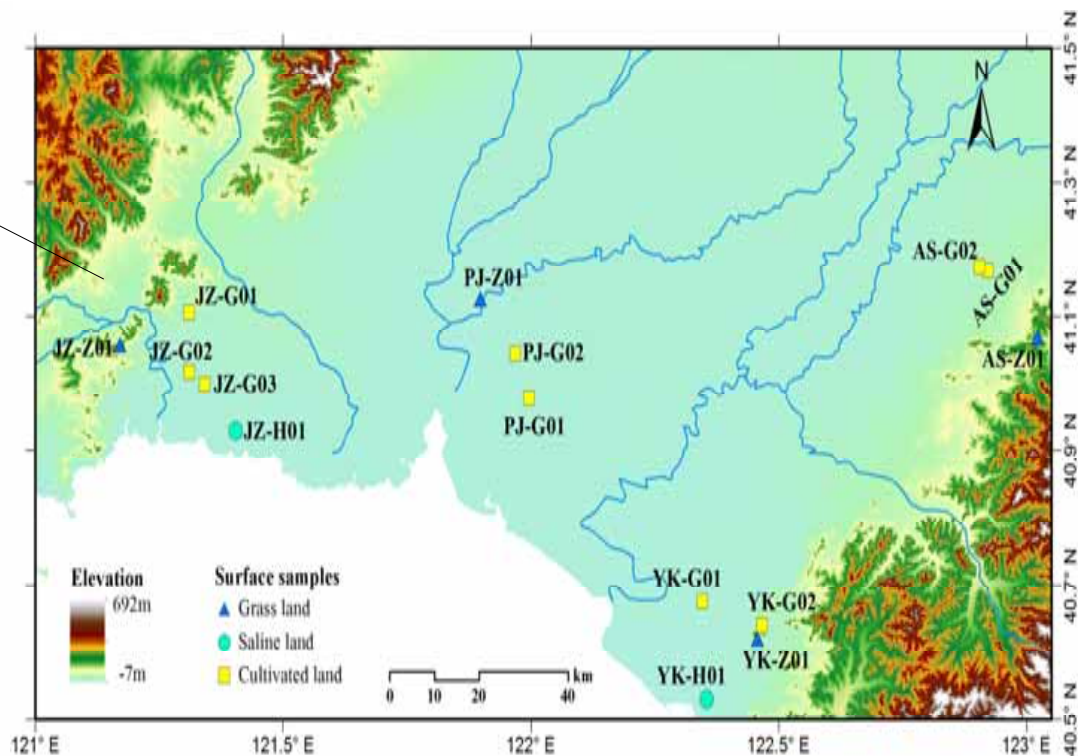
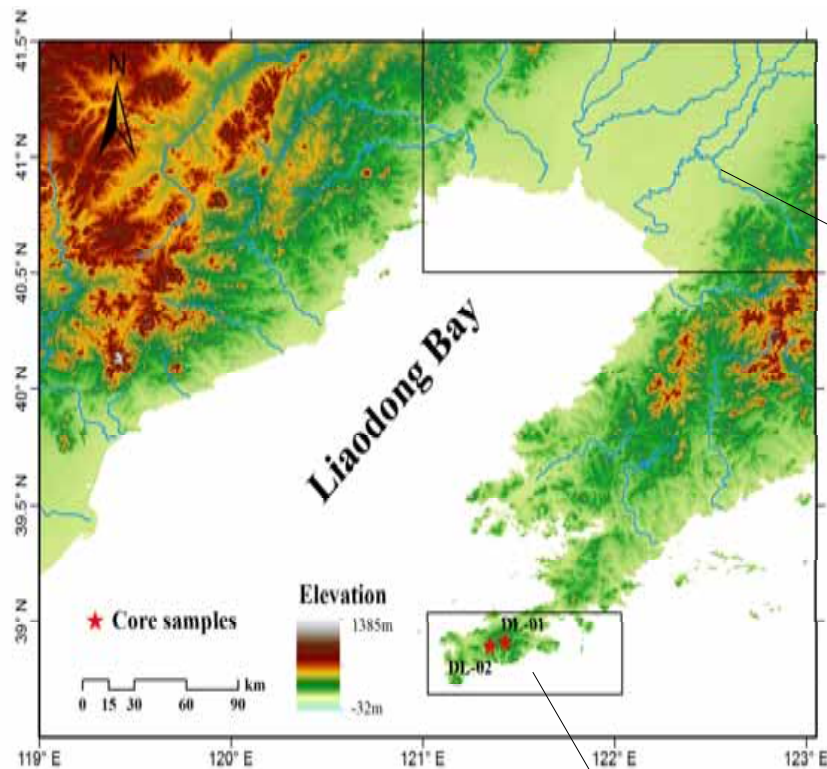


The application of ^{137}Cs for soil erosion study
will be difficult in future
----find a substitute

◆ Pu isotopes (^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu) --- potential substitutes of ^{137}Cs for tracing soil erosion

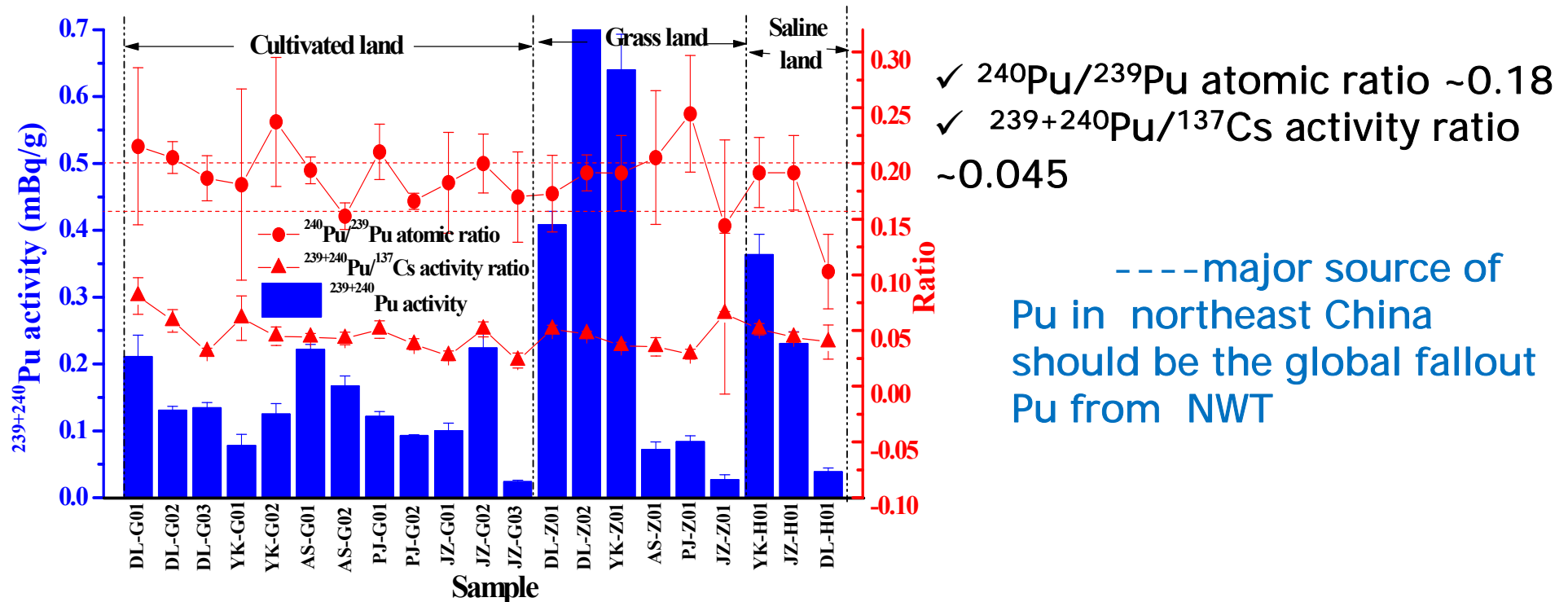
- Same dominating source of global fallout worldwide as ^{137}Cs
- Much longer half-lives (^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu) than ^{137}Cs
- High particle affinity and low mobility in soil
- More sensitive detection supported by measurement techniques of mass spectrometry





◆Plutonium in soils collected from northeast China

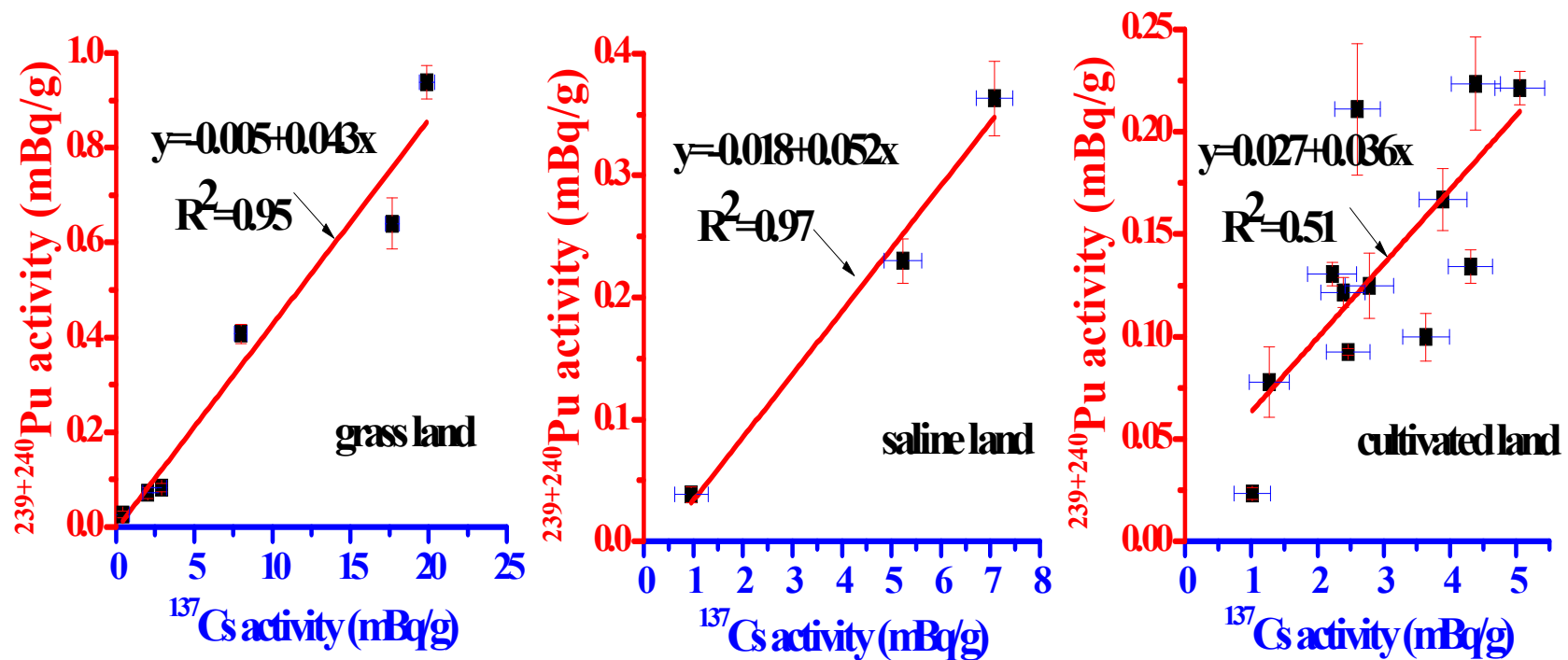
➤Spatial distribution of plutonium in surface soils



✓ Pu conc. in surface soils varying with land types, Pu conc. in grass land were significantly higher than those in cultivated land

---- migration behavior of Pu influenced by land use patterns and human activities

➤ Correlation between the concentration of $^{239+240}\text{Pu}$ and ^{137}Cs in surface soils



✓ High correlation between the conc. of Pu and ^{137}Cs were observed in surface soils, especially in grass land and saline land

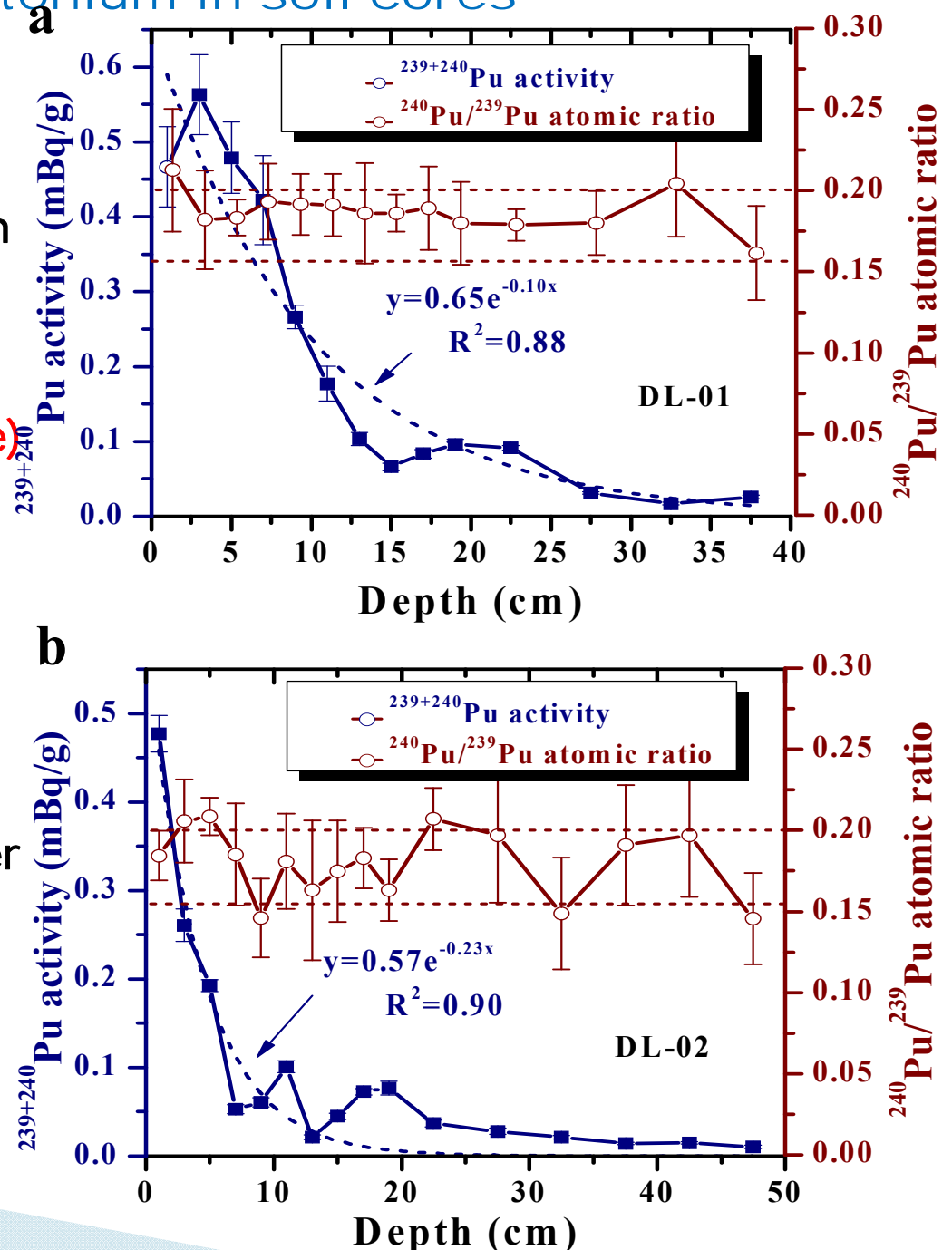
➤ Vertical distribution of plutonium in soil cores

✓ The atomic ratio of $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ in two cores ~ 0.18

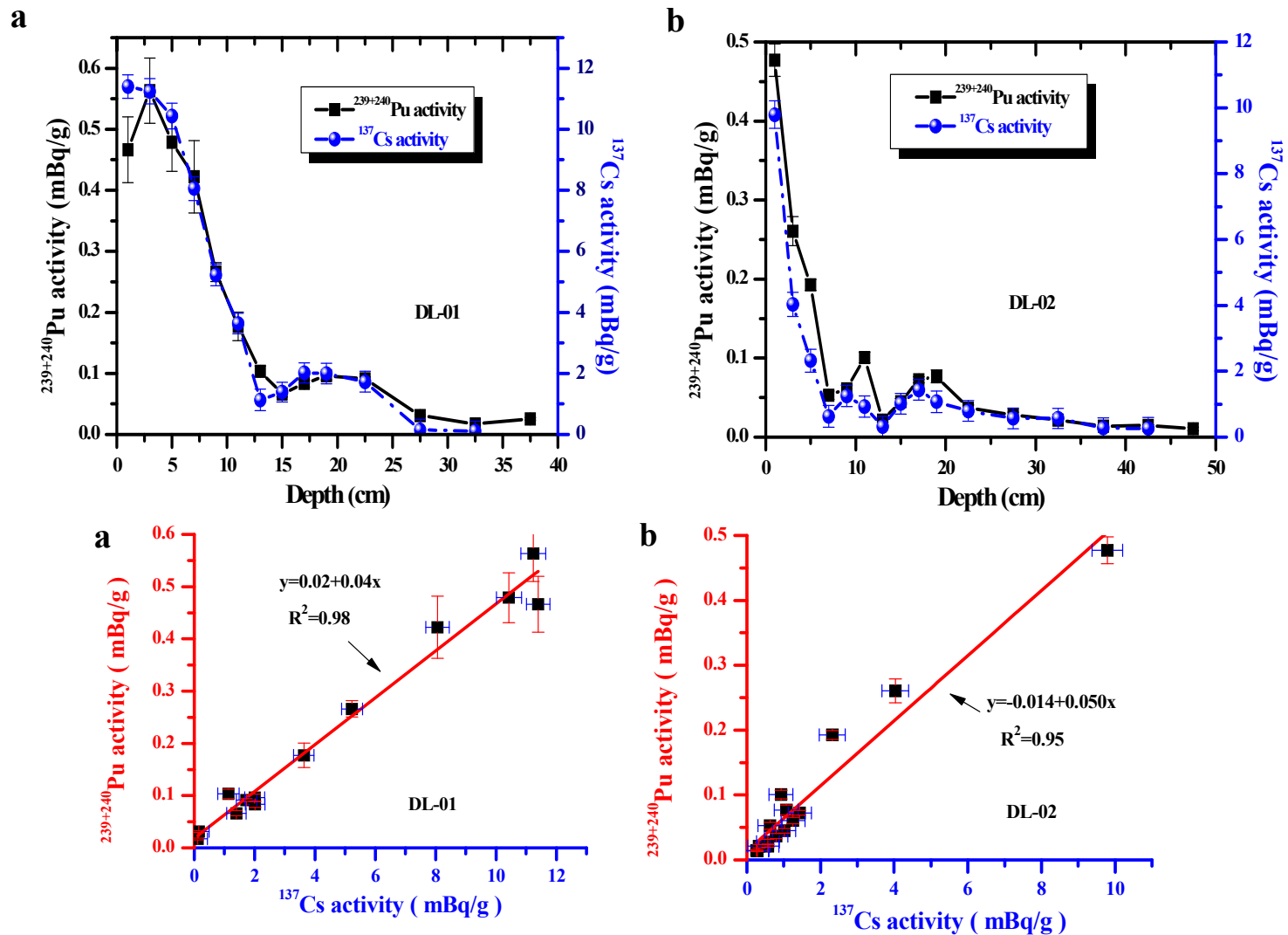
✓ The sub-surface maximum of Pu conc. in DL-01 core (reference core)

✓ Pu concentration exponentially decreased with soil depth in both cores

✓ Small peak values of Pu conc. in deep layers---roots, organic matter content



➤ Comparison of the profiles of Pu and ^{137}Cs in each soil core



✓ The physical transport of $^{239+240}\text{Pu}$ and ^{137}Cs in soils should be very similar, they could convey similar information about erosion and redistribution of soils in a small area

◆ The feasibility of using Pu as soil erosion tracer

Table 1 The inventories of Pu and ^{137}Cs in soil cores^a.

Depth (cm)	$^{239+240}\text{Pu}$ (Bq/m ²)	$^{239+240}\text{Pu}$ inventory distribution (%)	^{137}Cs ^b (Bq/m ²)	^{137}Cs inventory distribution (%)
DL-01				
(reference core)				
0-6	41.8 ± 2.5	48	916 ± 19	54
6-20	33.6 ± 1.9	39	650 ± 25	38
> 20	11.5 ± 0.3	13	138 ± 40	8
Total	86.9 ± 3.1		1704 ± 40	
DL-02				
(studied core)				
0-6	24.5 ± 0.6	56	426 ± 17	56
6-20	11.3 ± 0.4	26	175 ± 22	23
> 20	8.2 ± 0.4	18	163 ± 46	21
Total	44.1 ± 0.9 (51%) ^c		764 ± 47 (45%) ^c	

^a All given uncertainties are one standard deviation.

^b ^{137}Cs activities were decay corrected to 1st Sept. 2009.

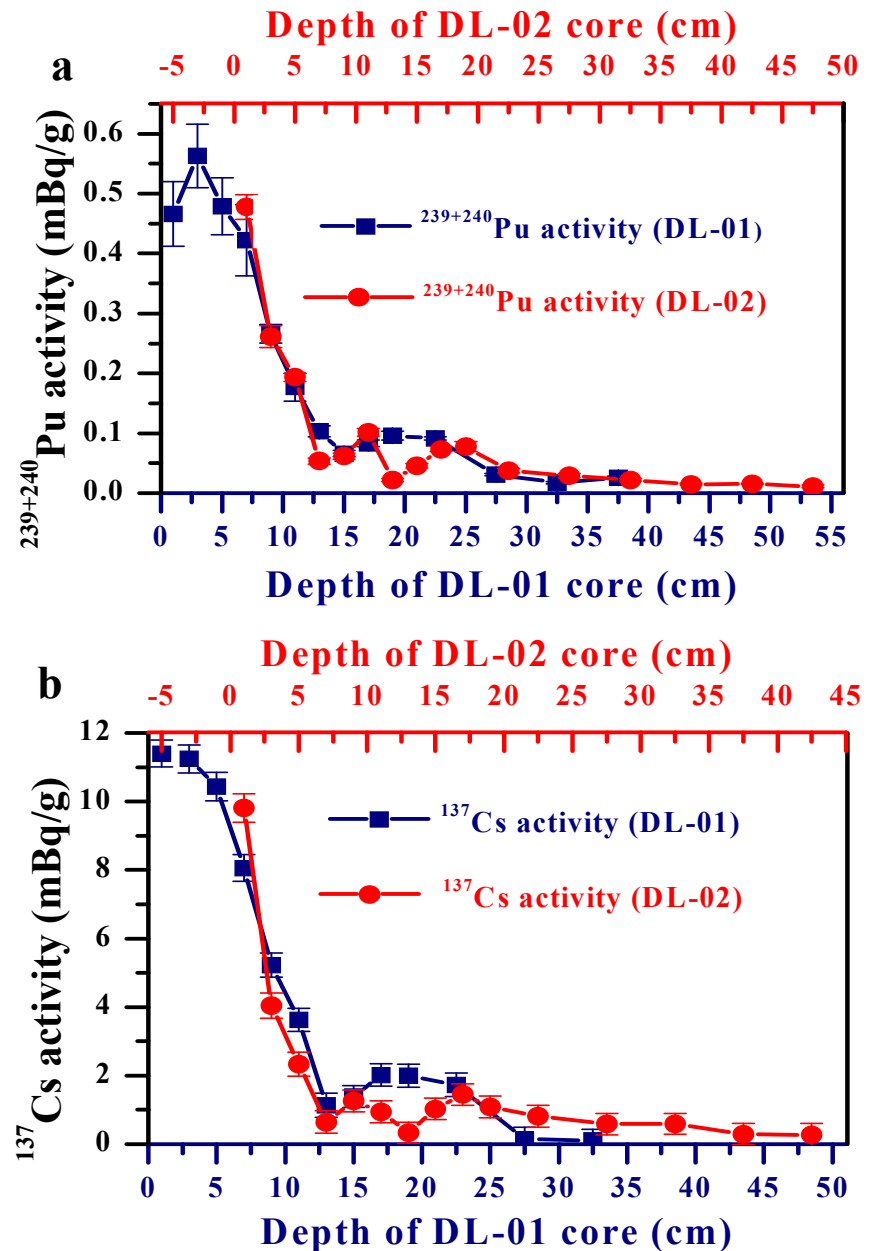
^c Numbers in parentheses indicate percentages relative to the inventory of the reference core DL-01.

◆ The feasibility of using Pu as soil erosion tracer

✓ Comparing the Pu profiles between the two soil cores, deducing that the top ~6 cm soil in the site of DL-02 core might be eroded;

✓ Similar conclusion could also be deduced based on the ^{137}Cs profiles

----- Pu could be an ideal substitute of relative short-lived fallout ^{137}Cs for tracing soil erosion and redistribution in the future.



◆Future work

- ✓ To estimate the intensity of the erosion in a specific site of the area, more comprehensive work involving analysis of Pu profiles in a series of soil cores and modeling of downwards migration of Pu has to be carried out.

Thank you for
your attention!

A decorative graphic in the bottom left corner consisting of a blue triangle with a black diagonal line and a light blue gradient.